OUR NEW YORK LETTER. WHAT IS INTERESTING GIDDY

GOTHAM. Wall Street-Something About Huntington

and His Ventuces-Society-Mrs. Potter and Clara Morris.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch] NEW YORK, March 6, 1886. A coupe drives hurriedly up to the Mills building in Broad street, and a tall, powerfully-built, dark-complexioned man alights and steps briskly, in the sharp, cold morning, into the compared bales. commercial palace. He is one of the greatest railroad magnates in this country, though once a poor boy on a Con-necticut farm. It is Collis P. Huntington. He avoids rather than seeks notoriety, but his fight with the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe and other railroads has again brought him into prominent notice. He came to New York as a boy of 16. Now he is worth nearly a hundred millions on paper and at least a quarter of that in available money. He is president of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads, and controls the numerous roads tributary to these, of which, in the far West, the California and Oregon is one of the most important; he also controls the Arizona and New Mexico; Galveston, Harrisburg and St. Antonio; Scioto Valley; Kentucky Central; Louisville and Western ; Houston and Texas Central; Morgan's Louisiana and Texas; Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy, and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, not to mention other important railway interests. He can ride on his own roads from San Francisco to Newport's News, Va., or clear across the continent.

He rules his roads with an iron rod, but has a broad and statesmanlike cast of mind. He has reduced passenger rates on his Southern Pacific road 50 per cent. in order to encourage emigration in that direction, and thus build up a permanent local traffic for the road; he loses on his through business from the Atlantic seaboard, but the lower rates, he thinks, and not unreasonably, will benefit him in the end. Before this fight began, the high rates tended to greatly restrict the development of large tracts of the West.

A MATCH FOR GOULD. Mr. Huntington is plain, practical, not seldom jocular, says original things, speaks slowly and cautiously, and has none of the purse-pride often seen in men of far less wealth. He is full of human nature, but in his sixtieth year cares little for society. He reads men as he would an open book. He can assume a frankness though he hath it not. He is one of the few men who have proved more than a match for Jay Gould. He has a full oval face, a prominent nose, and dark-brown eyes. His eye is not so searching as that of the "Little Magician" just mentioned. His manner is less terse, more easy and careless, as he nonchalantly twiddles his eyeglasses; he wears in his office a black-silk smoking-cap, usually on the back of him that you realize that he is one of the new prominence in the financial world of late by identifying himself with the one of the most popular men in height, with a ruddy complexion, sique, at fifty-eight he is as energetic, studied law, and was graduated at the Harvard Law-School. For a time he lead to the altar Edith Kingdom, a lead to the altar Edith Kingdom, a foreshadowing his future supremacy in practiced law in his native town as a partner of ex-Governor Metcalf, of New Hampshire. In 1851 he went to He there really organized the first nathe first application under the new law, Washington that this might be remedied. In the mean time four other

his head, giving him an open, jolly uncrowned financial kings of this country. Austin Corbin, who has acquired Drexel-Morgan Reading Syndicate, is Wall street. Of about the medium pleasant gray eyes, and a robust phyenterprising, and ambitious as ever. He was born in Newport, N. H., Davenport, Iowa, and became a banker. tional bank in this country; he made but it was inadvertently faulty in the matter of some minor technicalities, and the document was returned from banks made application, and when he secured the admission of his bank to the new system it was as No. 5. He is worth about \$3,000,000. He has always been a staunch Democrat, but was a personal friend of General Grant. He is president of the Long Island; Indiana, Bloomington and Western ; Elmira, Cortland and Northern, and Manhattan-Beach railroads. He came to New York in 1865 and has ever since been a banker here. In winter he lives in much of his leisure time at his fine farm of 700 acres at Babylon, Long Island, where Russell Sage also has a countryseat, whither, by the way, he retired at the solicitation of Mr. Gould and of 1884 had blown away millions of the escape. put-and-call king's fortune, and his nervous system was so shattered by the strain that he needed the retirement of his home near the sounding ocean. Mr. Corbin is a member of the Union League, Manhattan and Saturday-Night Clubs, of New York; of the Somerset Club, of Boston, and the Conservative Club, of London. He is domestic, however, in his tastes. He is by nature a builder-up, not an iconoclast. In endeavoring to pull the Reading out of the slough of despond be is engaged in a congenial task. He is considered one of the squarest men in the domain of finance. His integrity has never been questioned. The third and last assembly ball was

given last Thursday at Delmonico's. The cotillon was led by Mr. Leon D'Oremiculx, whose partner was Miss Jeanne Borrowe. Mr. D'Oremieulx seen of the superiority of invalidism to proved a very competent leader. He is art. a son of the late Professor D'Oremieulx, who taught French so long at West Morris and then hug the nightmare Point. Mme. D'Oremieulx also carried on a fashionable young ladies' school in New York. A sister, Miss Oremieulx, married Dr. Roosevelt. Mme. D'Oremieulx was a Miss Gibbs, for whose family Gibbs avenue in New- ful, the other ghost-like. One sensuport is named. All are favorites in society. MRS. POTTER.

Mrs. James Brown Potter returned the last of the week from Washington, where she visited Secretary and Mrs. Whitney. Her first appearance in public since her return was on Monday evening at the initial performance of "Lakme." She occupied with friends one of the boxes, and looked unusually well in a costume of dark green velvet, low-necked and short-sleeved. The neck was trimmed with wheat, and a large yellow satin bow was laced on one side. Mrs. Potter has an exquisite neck. In her recent recitation of George Sims's poem of "Phryne's Husband," or "'Ostler Joe," as she calls it, she seems to have created an uncalled-for sensation. Pray, when did congressional society become so squeamish? Mrs. Potter has recited the poem here in New York, in the most exclusive of drawing-rooms. and no one took offence. The moral is | indicate the glowing heat of the lava | years older than she. good and the story pathetic. Mrs. Pot- beneath. Meantime four of the alderter, as is well known, is the daughter men who voted for the Broadway bill in both boys. One of them, Prince of Bishop Urquhart, of Louisiana, her 1884 have virtually defied the Senate Carlos, Duke of Braganza, was born

saw no harm in the poem. The action of those ladies who felt affronted at its recital reminds me of one who would not Billy Moloney, the recognized depositait was a nude figure. In gazing at a the city on the morning of the day on fine piece of statuary one's mind is which these franchises were given supposed to soar above earthly matters away, and departed before sundown. to the skill of the sculptor and the work of art. So I think one reading or listening to Sime's pathetic lines should loudly calling for him in the halls of forgive any indelicate allusions for the sake of the sentiment which the story ishing still, the four 1884 aldermen who ontains, and its poetical construction. I hope Mrs. Potter will not be foolish enough to discard a poem she renders so well, while there are still many bere who would be pleased to hear it

again and again. The Washington papers seem to speak coldly of her performance in the "Russian Heneymoon." Be that as it may, private letters received by her salved, and no confessions are held in friends here chronicle one social suc-cess after another; and in Baltimore her acting was received with great favor. The fact is she put many a nose out of joint in Washington society, and "Phyrne's Husband" served as an opportunity to get even. She may soon retaliate, for in all likelihood she and her entire family will be called to Washington to substantiate a claim which the Urquhart family have against the Government. "I can't see what makes Mrs. Potter such a favorite; there are many young ladies as pretty and far more beautiful," said an envious young beauty. Possibly this is true, but the secret of Mrs. Potter's success is that she has great tact. I noiselessly than have those aqueduct do not believe any one ever left her commissioners. They have been burpresence without feeling that they themselves were the most important people on earth. Now, any one is apt to regard favorably the source from which a sense of their own importance is de-A NEW INSTITUTION.

Mrs. August Belmont and Mrs. Charles Berryman are greatly interested in the new institution for the aged blind, for which Mrs. Thurber so generously gave the first night's receipts of the opera " Lakme." In a conversation with Mrs. Berryman she said that the present quarters on Fourteenth street had grown too small and that the committee of ladies hoped the new home up-town might be ready by May 1st. Mrs. Berryman is a well-known lady of society, and her charities are great. Her daughter, Miss Georgie Berryman, is also one of society's greatest favorites, and no entertainment is considered complete without them both. Mrs. Berry-

man, who is still young, has a refined face, which breaks into smiles as she converses. Her hair is a light brown, her dress very quiet, but elegant. She was a Miss Whitney, a niece of Stephen F. Whitney. The ladies hope that with their recent efforts interest may be awakened in this home for the blind, which is intended for those aged and destitute, and that substantial subscriptions may result from their labors and Mrs. Thurber's good example. The announcement that Mr. Clarence Collins married January 6th last Miss

Rosalba Beecher, the singer, created quite a sensation. Mr. Collins is tall, blonde, and handsome. He was once the husband of Miss Clark, a daughter his head, giving him an open, jolly of Horace Clark, whose mother was a look. It is only after you have left sister of William H. Vanderbilt. It is said that the first Mrs. Collins, finding her life uncongenial, paid Mr. Collins \$100,000 to let her obtain a divorce. She afterwards married an English army officer.

The marriage of Miss Gibert to Mr. Townsend, which was a pretty affair. opens a train of thought. Miss Gibert is a cousin of Mr. Fred. Gibert, who a few years ago married pretty Constance Leigh, a member of Wallack's company. Now, here is Howell Osborn mar-ried to Fay Templeton, and very soon ning what is to become of the so girl who has no opportunity to display her talents or sing bewitching songs? No wonder some have taken to the banjo.

CLARA MORRIS.

Clara Morris, who has been playing here for a week, is the most extraordinary phenomenon of our day. She defies all precedents, violates all rules, overturns all criticisms. People still ably the most prominent man in the flock to see her and pack the theatre to order. He has been elected its head suffocation, but I defy any one of them to tell why. In fact, nobody has ever yet told us why Clara Morris wields a Penn., which is the place of his resicertain uncanny fascination. She is not good-looking; she is not strong; she is not artistic; she is not heroic or tragic or versatile; she is gaunt and almost ghastly; her voice is weak; her face is drawn with the lines of pain; Brooklyn, but in summer he spends her teeth are bad; her action is slow and constricted and stealthy.

But in spite of all this she is the one actress on our boards to-day who wields the strange, mysterious magnetic influence that holds an assemblage other friends when the financial tornado in a spell and from which no one can

It's a subtle psychic influence that hasn't been analyzed. I cannot help thinking that it is the same morbid feeling that makes women crowd round a coffin and peer into the white mys-tery of that frozen silence. Clara Morris plays her best in a sort

of trance. She goes out of herself into the character. She is possessed for the terial, give her supremacy in the realm time being, and then she reminds you of dress and adornment. As Queen of of those clairvoyant sibyls, who, with Fashion her rank is even higher than distraught air, do the bidding of some unhealthy power beyond themselves.

To those who know her her life is as reat a mystery as her art. She has Butthelineage of the distinguished lady great a mystery as her art. She has air. Nobody ever saw her eat a hearty meal. The late Dr. Beard, who gave his life to the study of morbid phe-nomena, once told me that she was the Queen Pia is the youngest daughter of nomena, once told me that she was the most magnificent example he had ever

People go in droves to see Clara recollection of her Miss Multon with shuddering delight.

Now, the very antithesis of Clara Morris is Judic, playing here now for one week at the Star. One is beautious, the other is sickly. One talks and acts continuously in the atmosphere of a vault. The other is the quintessence of a coquetry that needs high

health and animal spirits.

One has feelings that she doesn't understand. The other has eyes that she does. Men go every night to Judic's performances and sit under her glances very much as I have seen boys sit in the sun. Her eyes warm you.

The curious part of it all is that the general public would rather be frozen than warmed any time by an actress. Clara Morris is one of those strange human cryptograms that nobody can read, and if she would only tell her experience in a moment of candor, we should get a book to which the strangest marvels of science would look like fic-

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

The crater of the Broadway-railroad investigation is still choked. Just brother, Pedro V. less than a year been been removed to fore that time. Her husband is nine

look at Power's "Greek Slave" because ry of all aldermanic boodles, returned to the city on the morning of the day on He was " seeing " the aldermen anew apparently, while Roscoe Conkling was were not swamped by the tide of public indignation at the late elections protected Jake Sharp's interests by voting against the franchise for a cable road.
All this indicates that the city politicians are satisfied that Conkling has bitten off more than he can chew, and that they fear no Broadway or other expose. The dissatisfied ones have been

reserve. The very atmosphere seems to be rife with political corruption. Not long ago a Commissioner of Emigration openly accused his brother-commissioners of harboring and protecting thieves and worse scoundrels in their employ. The thieves, however, were well heeled politically, and no investigation was made. The newspapers sputtered over the charges, but the virtuous commissioner was throttled by his colleagues, and he made no second outcry.

This week the cover slipped a little on the great \$30,000,000 aqueduct job, and some scalding steam escaped. No colony of moles ever worked more rowing over three years and all the time out of sight. Now the engineer of construction, an officer of the United States navy specially detailed, openly charges corruption. He accuses the chief engineer of thieving, and says that the grossest violations of contracts are winked at. It is only a glimpse of what is going on under ground, but it is enough to indicate that the city is being robbed of millions, and in a way that would put Tweed himself to blush.

TERANCE V. POWDERLY, Head of the Order of the Knights of Labor. Terance V. Powderly, head of the



tion. He was born at Carbondale, Pa. on January 24, 1849. At an early age he was placed in a shop, where he learned the trade of machinist. In leisure hours he applied himself to selfimprovement, and acquired a considerable acquaintance with mechanical engineering. He was nineteen years of age when he joined the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, of Scranton. As

country.
Mr. Powderly joined the Knights of Labor in 1874, and shortly after was elected the secretary of a District Assembly in the order. He still holds this office. The first General Assembly of the Knights was held in 1878. Arrangements leading to it were largely furthered by the intelligent energy of Mr. Powderly, who from the date of its first General Assembly has been probsix times. In 1877, and again in 1878,

His capacity for work is astonishing-a result, it is claimed, in part at-tributable to his lifelong abstinence from liquor and tobacco. It is stated that he receives more letters and replies to a larger correspondence than any man in the United States; and that he is one of the very few men able to write a letter and dictate another to a type-writer at the same time.

QUEEN PIA.

of Portugal, the Best Dressed Woman to Europe.

The Queen of Portugal is reputed the best-dressed lady in Europe. Her original style of beauty-all queens are beautiful-associated with her exquisite taste and her enjoyment of abundant means to gratify her wellthat of Queen of Portugal-a little kingdom with not much to boast of in

been an invalid for years. She lives on | who shares the honors of royalty with King Luis I. is of the highest, and gives her family relations with some of the



the late King Vittorio Emanuele Italy, and brother, of course, of King Umberto L. She was born October 16, 1847, and was married October 6, 1862, before she was fifteen years old, to King Luis, who had succeeded his

The royal couple have two children, husband a nephew of Bishop Potter. With such family influence, her own position unquestioned, she let the such family influence, her own position unquestioned, she let the such family influence, hungry aldermen elected last fall in voting away street-railway franchises luly 31, 1865. HENRY W. BLAIR,

nited States Senator from New Hampshire. Senator Blair is the author of the bill, now under discussion, which provides for the appropriation of money from the Federal Treasury to assist States in procuring the means of education for the



1834. His father, who was a descendant

from a colony of Scotch-Irish which settled in New Hampshire, was a scholarly man of musical tastes and culture and a prominent officer in the State militia. The mother of Senator Blair had similar tastes and attainments to those of her husband. Both his parents were members of the Congregational denomination. In 1836 Senator Blair's father was killed accidentally, leaving a widow in extreme poverty. Before the subject of this sketch had attained the age of thirteen, his mother also died. About three years previous to this bereavement. he had been taken as an inmate of the residence of Mr . Richard Bartlett, of Campton, with whom he lived several years improving his mind as opportunities afforded, and working on the farm of his benefactor. His education up to the age of nineteen, was gained chiefly by attendance at the common school in winter and two terms at the Plymouth Academy. Upon leaving his home at Mr. Bartlett's, Mr. Blair taught school and adopted other means to raise sufficient money for a full course at college. but his health failing, was deprived of this advantage, succeeding only in having one term at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. He subsequently read law with William Leverett, of Ply-1859. In 1860 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Grafton county. Upon of which regiment he was soon afterwards made lieutenant-colonel. During count of sickness was incapable of ac-House of Representatives, and of Forty-fifth Congresses, but declined a tion. renomination to the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth. His 879, and his term of service expired March 3, 1885. Senator Blair was re-

elected for a term of six years.

Perhaps his greatest distinction has estions. He is an ardent temperance | that : eformer, as well as educationalist. His speeches, both in Congress and at temerance meetings, have commanded coniderable attention throughout the coun-

(For the Dispatch.) To the Montteello Grape- and Fruit-Growers' Association of Athemarie County, Va.

Gentlemen: Your preamble and re olutions published in the Richmond Dispatch February 28th have been carefully perused and your doctrines duly studied by the undersigned, and no doubt by many anxious citizens of our Commonwealth who appreciate the difficulties of your position, and regard | as containing features that we regret to you as patriots who love your country | see. and are earnestly desirous of State and anxious women, if you can demonstrate to the satisfaction of true patriots that | tirpated by prohibitory laws ' toxicants seem so largely successful in bringing a fruitage of woe to the home circle and a crop of disgrace to the government. But otherwise, otherwise, 1. You assert that certain exertions

ercire total abstinence. The diff culty in sustaining this position is plain. tions of these men, they reach no such proposition. The law for which they strive has in view the removal of temp tation to vice; vice acknowledged by every thinker; vice that the undersigned is quite sure you, gentlemen. seen and deplored in your noble and honored county; vice that has in past years been a serious difficulty in the way of the usefulness of pulpit. our grand University, the pride, as it is the honor, of our native State. Is there any tyranny, is there any wrong, is there any violation of a citizen's rights, when a wise majority of the citizens, knowing the power of temptation and that the most valued interests of brain and muscle (saying nothing of morals) are endangered, determine to say to the few, You shall not so endanger the many? Has it come to this, that because the government must look after the whole of the population, a few men whose pockets have heretofore been filled by tempting the young to ruin, and hence causing great loss to the whole State, shall cr out against the law and call it "compulsory total abstinence," when the truth is all the law has in view and all that

get their money?

If by virtue of the necessity thus to interfere with the trade in order to save our land from ruin and the horrors of that communism to which you refer the ordinary drinker finds it a little more inconvenient to secure his beverage, let him charge that inconvenience to the right party and be willing to undergo it children of their citizens.

Henry W. Blair, United States senator from New Hampshire, was born at poverty and distress—may be avoided.

This idea is carried out in reference to many other things; why not in this matter so fraught with weal or woo? Would you, gentlemen, allow a vicious tempter unlimited privileges in your household when you knew that his only design was to get your son's money by defeating proper education and corrupt-ing morals? Has a government no rights in loco parentis? 2. The assertion you make relative

to "personal liberty, the good of the

State, and the usages of civilized Gov-ernments" is unaccompanied by any

proof, even attempted. What proof you can give remains in the dark.

Hence, of course, there is no removal

from our mind of those ideas in which we have been educated-viz., that so far from the law being in antagonism " to liberty," &c., it is in the present endangered condition the only way to preserve true personal liberty and the true welfare of the State. The law maxim "Sie utere tuo ut non alienum laedas" (so use your own as not to injure your neighbors) will apply here with great force. Liberty is not license. Its greatest enemy is the idea of unlimited do-as-you-please-ism, unless there accompany that idea the restraint drawn from the rights of one's neighbor. Governments are instituted for the benefit of the governed, Their design should be to protect one citizen as well as another. The average mother has as many rights as the average liquor-vender. If the vending be proved to be dangerous to the safety of the many it ought to be suppressed. Any other doctrine leads to the danger of the communistic fanaticism which you so justly abhor. If I can upon the principle of personal liberty engage in a commerce whose inevitable effect is to injure my country, what is to restrain me from saying my liberty demands that I be allowed to do as I please relative to carrying concealed weapons or establishing a gamblingsaloon?

3. Your resolution in regard to the right of the Government " to regulate the quantity and quality of food, drink, or raiment that a citizen shall consume or wear," is so manifestly in accord with our views that we feel obliged to you for stating the matter so clearly as being the doctrine of your association. I must be equally emphatic in the hope that you will accord truth to the propo-sition that a man found offering the market as good beef the flesh of an animouth, and was admitted to the bar in | mal that had died from disease, or in his store molasses that had been imthe outbreak of the war he entered the army, and was appointed major of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. pregnated with poison, or clothing own food and raiment by no means carries with it the right to try to induce the siege of Port Hudson he was twice severely wounded, and on acpose it is equally clear that my right tive service during the remainder of the war. In 1866 he was elected a member of the New Hampshire cludes the right of suicide. Hence it results that the law sought interferes in no conceivable way with your doc-He served in the Forty-fourth and trine of the right of a rational select

4. Your teaching in regard to the absence of right in a majority to ignore seat in the Senate, as successor to the rights of a minority can but claim Charles H. Bell, who had been temporarily appointed by the Executive of Sworld has witnessed has been that of rarily appointed by the Executive of world has witnessed has been that of New Hampshre, was taken June 20, a thoughtless multitude. But we respectfully ask, Has a minority the right to ignore the just claims of a majority? Is not the true doctrine found in the decision of Chief-Justice Taney and een carned by his attention to social other celebrated jurists, to the effect ciety has a right to prohibit inlividuals from a traffic plainly proved to be injurious to the very objects o the social compact? We would further respectfully submit that the horrors of communism are the legitimate outcropping of such destruction of reason and mature judgment as to the rights of others as belongs to a practice (that of using intoxicants) which inevitably estroys the legitimate functions of rain-power. You are readers of his ory, gentlemen. Take its lessons on

this subject. 5. The remaining resolutions you publish, as well as the quotation from Governor Seymour, must be regarded

If you intend to say that the recent national prosperity. Certain it is that legislation has in it any prospective whatever is for the permanent good of confiscation of valuable property, we the whole must be for the good of the parts constituting that whole; and if your position be the true one for the authorities forbil the establishment of nation it must be tributary to the ad- a fish-guano factory : If you intend to vantage of the majority of individuals | assert that in countries where fermented entering into the population of the country. Now, we wish calmly and without prejudicial bias to inquire into so used, we again call for proof, and are the assertions you make and ascertain their truth or falsity. You may rest mony has been adduced to make assured, gentlemen, that if the disour skepticism as to your correctovery can be made that our country ness on this point reach so nearly is more nearly safe when the liquor a positive assertion of the contrary ef-traffic is unrestrained than when fact that we must be excused from the arm of the law is inter- agreement with you until the informaposed for its restraint or suppres- tion be positively proved. The extract sion, no one will have greater reason from Governor Seymour has very little for complacency than those whose patriotism now impels them to make sacri- for if the Governor were alive and fice of time and means to secure some should study the provisions of the prospect of reducing the amount of local-option law, he would see that no drunkenness and consequent crime in our favored land. You will give ease and most legitimate functions of a fair to many hard-worked men, to many and equitable government. The asser tion that "intemperance cannot be ex they can without guilt remain quiet not convey to my mind that no attemp while the manufacture and sale of inshould be made to destroy, or at least lessen, the temptation. Is theft extin-pated from Charlottesville by the law: et would you have no law forbidding heft? Law can certainly take dow the signs and attractive window exhibi so-called temperance men tend to tions that are now flaunted before the gaze of our growing youth. Let the whole subject be calmly weighed. Let If we understand the plans and declara- each remember that the charge of fa-

naticism is not argument. F. M. EDWARDS. Portamouth, Va., March 3, 1886. We trust that whoever replies to Lr. Edwards will be as courteous.

Mr. Spurgeon, now in health again, has returned from Italy to his London A charming little novelty is a white

down boa, with egg-shaped for tassels mounted on white silk cord. A dainty finish is the white silk cord with spiked ends that ties it to the throat. Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the

United States Treasury, has deeded to the city of Fort Wayne, Ind., his title to the old Broadway cemetery of ten neres, from which most of the dead have been removed. The condition of the deed, which the City Council has by ordinance accepted, is that the pro-perty shall be kept improved and be known as McCulloch Park,

A. A. Drake, Esq., of the New York Stock Exchange, authorizes this: Palmer's 'Skin-Success' has cured quickly and perfectly an eruption which it does may be seen in the prohibition two eminent physicians treated in vain." of an effort to ruin the young men to Palmer Company, New York.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ARE PREVALENT ALL OVER THE WORLD.

I am a native of England, and while I was in the Country I contracted a terrible blood-polson, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Not-thogham Hospital, Eogland, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. I had vertigo and deafness, with partial loss of sight, severe pains in my head and eyes, etc., which nearly ran me crazy. I lost all hope in that country and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals. I am a native of England, and while I was a the secontry I contracted a terrible

York having no connection with the try pitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial as a last resort. I had given up all hope of being cured, as I had gone through the hands of the best medical men in Nottingiann and New York. I took six bottles of S. S. S. and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life.

NEW YORK CITY, June 12, 1885.

BLOOD

Is the life, and he is wise who remembers

is the life, and he is wise who remember it. But in March of last year (1884) I contracted blood-poison, and being in Savan path G. at the time, I went into the his pital there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumstism at the same time I did not get well under the treatment here, nor was I cured by any of the issuements. I have now inken seven bottles of Swiff's Specific and amesond and well, I drove the poison out through boils on the skim.

JERSET CITY, N. J., August 7, 1885.

Two years and I contracted blood-poles. After taking prescriptions from the ophysicians here and at bains, I conclud to visit Hot Springs and on reaching Is alkama a dector recommended me to the Swift's Specific assuring me that I won benefit me more than Hot Springs. A though the

POISO.V

had produced areat holes in my back and chest, and had removed all the hair off my head, yet I began to improve in a week's time, and the sores began to beat, and were entirely gone inside of eight weeks.

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de 31-Tha Su3m 11011; Main street, MONEY TO LEND UPON REAL ESTATE OR COUNTRY BEAL SECURITY AND COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. DEEDS WRITTEN AND ACKNOWLEDG-MENTS TAKEN.

HOUSES SOLD, BUILT, AND REPAIRED TON MOSTRLY INSTALMENTS.

Apply for Province Lond Guide, GEORGE E. CHAWFORD, Real Palack Agent. Auctioneer and Broker, ja 31-sed3m 1005 Bank Street.

TOOTH-BRUSHES.

THE VERNON TOOTH-BRUSH. The continued and increasing demand for the VERNON BRUSH from every part of the State is conclusive evidence of its superfortly.

To supply this demand we now have an order on the other side for a large stock. Any one who has not tried the VERNON ERUSH should use it and be convinced what a perfect ficush can be gotten for 35 control. fe 23 PURCELL LADD & CO.

PERSONAL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Take notice, that I, GEORGE A. LATHROP, trustee, of the city of Richmond,
Va., have appointed S. S. BUGG my accent,
for me and in my mame as trustee to conva., have appointed S. S. ELGG my agent, for me and in my nume as trustee to conduct a RETAIL GENERAL STORE in Richmond, Va. My said agent is authorized and empowered to sell and my for cash only, fe 25-2w G. A. LATHEOP & CO.

PURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, 40

ON INSTALMENTS.—A very large stock of FURNITURE, to large stock of FURNITURE.

PARLOR FURNITURE.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Also, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Wardrobes, Childners, Sideboards, Maltresses, Cabinets, Lounges, Safes, Chairs, Centre-Tables, Hat-Racks, Umbrella-Stands, with a great variety of other goods, for CASH OR ON INSTALMENTS.

Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Governor street, ja 6-cod3m.

Richmond, Vs.

BOARDING.

CEVERAL GENTLEMEN CAN SE-CURE FIRST-CLASS BOARD in private family; also, second story to let, unfurnished with bard; home comforts; excellent table; also, several table-boarders warted. Terms reasonable, 1813 Ross street.

INNUBANCE STATEMENTS. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. NNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBED SEA TO 1855 OF THE CONDITION AND APPAIRS OF THE HOME INSURANCE OF THE APPAIRS OF THE TAX OF THE TOP APPAIRS AND MADE TO THE ADDITION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE SATE OF VIRGINIA IN PURSUANCE OF THE LAWS OF THE SATE OF THE SATE OF

President—Charles J. Martin.
Vice-President—Daniel, A. Hraud.
Vice-President Baniel, A. Hraud.
Vice-President and Seriesary—John H. Washburn.
Alishbati Secretaries—Thomas B. Greene, William L. Brokhow, E. G. Strow, Jr.
Attorney for Service of Process in State of Virginia—Thomas L. Alfrican.
Commenced Distincts—Auril, 13-18-2.
Principal Office—No. 119 Benauway, New York City.

L CAPITAL. Whole amount of joint stock or guaranteed capital authorized \$1.000.000 Whole smooth of capital actually paid up in cash II. ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company (less 5 — the amount of enumerical process).

Loss on hord and markings duty recorded and being first lines on the fee simple upon which normans than one years interest is due to as said bonds and mortogate dome 5 — interest are rest thereon. \$29.370.00 total.

Value of lands mortgaged exclusive of buildings and perish also fing to a mark the fingular mortgaged exclusive of buildings and perish as for the buildings mortgaged toward laterall.

20.278.60 gs.

STATES AND OF THIS STATE AND OF OTHER STATES AND ALSO OF STOCKS AND HONDS OF OTHER INCOMPORATED CITIES IN THIS STATE, AND OF OTHER STATES, AND OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS OF OTHER INCOMPORATED CITIES IN THIS STATE, AND OF ALL OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS CANED ADSOLUTELY BY THE COOPANY.

nited States 6 percent, currency bonds . Printed States 4 percent, tonds or 1907 istrict or Columbia 2 e5. issessippt 4 percent bonds entral low Reifrad Company 1,000 bonds into and West Virginia Ranway Company bonds form Decatur and Evansville Radway Company bonds is to be company to bonds. New York, Chiergo and St. Louis-Railway Company bonds.
Cleveland, Committee, Cincinnati and indicinapous first-mortgage 7 per cent, bonds.
Toledo, Aim Athor and Grand Trunk first-mortgage 7 per cent, bonds.
Toledo, Aim Athor and Grand Trunk first-mortgage 7 per cent, bonds.
New York I also kris and Western mitroad staking.
Tond bonds.
Longwille, New Athans and Chiego Railway Company bonds.
Chiego, St. Land Minneapous and Coman bonds.
Linkerik Warren and Pitshirigh Latinoad Company bonds.
Albertarie and Chiego Railway Company bonds.
Longwille, Madhein and Indianapous bonds.
Longwille, Madhein and Longwille, New York, Chicago and St. Louis Radway Company

of New York

of New York

of New York

125 startes St. Nichons National Bank of New York

125 startes St. Nichons National Bank of New York

125 startes Nichons National Bank of New York

125 startes North National Bank of New York

125 startes Mericants Keitangs National Bank of
New York St. Startes National Bank of New York

125 startes Mericants National Bank of New York

125 startes National Bank of New York (\$25 each)
out are Sational Bank of commerce of New York
stares National Purchers and Provers Bank of
New York (\$25 cm);
smarts Ennly of America of New York (\$50
shares Manhattan Company of New York (\$50

total par and market value, carried out at mersket 23,874,750 84,000,040,4,000,000

ACCOUNT OF STOCKS, HONES, AND ALL, OTHER, SECURDIES (EXCEPT MINE) GAGES! HYPOTHECATED TO THE COMPANY AS COLLABORAL SECURDING HIS CASH ACTUALLY LOANED BY THE COMPANY WITH THE PARTAS. MARKET VALUE OF THE SAME, AND THE AMOUNT LOANED ON FACE.

| 100 Shares, \$25 cach Chatham Satisfied | 2500 | 4000 | 10 min |

8.450 } Total par and market value and amount total part of the company deposited in American Extension 122.504.90 (asin beinging to the company deposited in Continental National Bank).

Cash beinging to the company deposited in Continental National Bank.

Interest due and occursed on stocks not included in "market value" (245.795.99 (and total bank accursed on collateral locals interest due and accursed on collateral locals (and and all correspondent due and accursed on collateral locals (and all correspondent due and accursed on collateral locals (and all correspondent due and accursed on collateral locals (and all correspondent due and all correspondent d

\$7.018.110.08 be gross amount of all the assets of the company

111, LIABILITIES,
toes claims for bese against the company adjusted and impact 8 87 800 87
tres losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including
all reported and appear of lesses
users resided including interest, costs, and other expenses
thereon. Therefore Title by thereon thereon states and also surveyed and a series and a s

Total amount of all habilities except capital stock and net surplus.

Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash.

Surplus beyond capital and all other habilities. Amregate amount of all habilities, including paid-up capital stock and not surplus. - 27 sts 118 os

Amount of uncerned premiums represented by installment nucles, being the whole amount of such instead and selection is a selection of the selection is useful. The suppression of the policies on risks in lorce. IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross premiums and bills in course of collection at close of last previous year as shown by that year's statement \$ 361.3-8.50 Deduct amount of same not collected. \$ 602.62 Net collected ... terms premiums on risks written and renewed during the year as shown in risk and premium exhibit. Total Deduct premiums and bills in course of collection at this date. 301 397 94

Entire prantiums collected during the year. \$3,860,104.28 leductionsurance relate abatement and return premiums. 2-3,6-5-21

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

of amount paid during the year for losses.

If a paid of sale later during the year for 200.

If a railowed for commission and brokering said for saleries fees and all other charges of officers, clarks, general and special agents, and all other employees.

If other pay ments and expenditures—viz., advertising, postage, stationery traveling expenses, &c.—total.

Aggregate amount of actual expenses during the year, in cash \$3.746 5.8 40

CHARLES J. MARTIN. President, and John E. Washburn. Secretary of the CHARLES J. MARTIN. President, and John E. Washburn. Secretary of the Home Insurance Company, being duly sworm depose and say, and each for himself Home Insurance Company, being duly sworm depose and say, and each for himself Home Institute of the said company and that on the says that they are the above described discretibed assets were the abscille profist day of December, 1885, at the foregoing described assets were the abscille profist of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon cancel as periods for each each and that the foregoing statement, with the schedules and explanations hereinto annexed and by them subscribed is a full and correct exhibits of all the Habilities and of the income and expenditures, and of the general condition of affairs of the said company on the said sist day of December, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge, and belief, respectively. CHARLES J. MAKELN, JOHN H. WASHBURN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of January, A. D. 1886.

GERARD U. GREEN
Notary Public, Kings county, N. N

THOMAS L. ALFRIEND, Agent,

1117 Main street, Richmond, Va. Ife 23 Tu.Th.Su.W.Su.t W611